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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/771,696	02/04/2004	Kazunari Nakao	PC 9985B	3929
28880	7590	01/26/2005	EXAMINER	
WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY			STOCKTON, LAURA LYNNE	
2800 PLYMOUTH RD			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ANN ARBOR, MI 48105			1626	

DATE MAILED: 01/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application N .</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/771,696	NAKAO ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Laura L. Stockton, Ph.D.	1626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on October 13, 2004.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                    2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 13-27 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 13-27 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

**Claims 13-27 are pending in the application.**

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### *Election/Restrictions*

Applicants' election with traverse of Group I, and the species found in instant claim 24, in the reply filed on October 13, 2004 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that: (1) the group of claims relate to a common generic core and are all classified in the same class, 514; and (2) since there is a great amount of cross-classification amongst the sub-classes, the examination of the claims in a single application would be efficient.

Applicants' arguments have been considered but have not been found persuasive. Each of the groups set forth in the restriction requirement involve different searches (e.g., class/subclass searches, database searches, etc.). The instant generic core would be classified in various subclasses in class 514. Therefore, it would impose an undue

burden on the Examiner and the Patent Office's resources to examine the instant application in its entirety.

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The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Subject matter not embraced by elected Group I is withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected inventions. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on October 13, 2004.

It is suggested that in order to advance prosecution, the non-elected subject matter be canceled when responding to this Office Action.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

The Information Disclosure Statement filed on February 4, 2004 has been considered by the Examiner.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C.

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112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 13-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for treatment of pain, arthritis, and inflammation, does not reasonably provide enablement for all the diseases/disorders listed specifically in claim 26 such as AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, all autoimmune diseases, gastrointestinal cancers, etc. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

In *In re Wands*, 8 USPQ2d 1400 (1988), factors to be considered in determining whether a disclosure meets the enablement requirement of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, have been described. They are:

1. the nature of the invention,

2. the state of the prior art,
3. the predictability or lack thereof in the art,

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4. the amount of direction or guidance present,
5. the presence or absence of working examples,
6. the breadth of the claims,
7. the quantity of experimentation needed, and
8. the level of the skill in the art.

*The nature of the invention*

Applicants are claiming a method for the treatment of all diseases/disorders or conditions mediated by prostaglandin. Such diseases/disorders include AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, all autoimmune diseases, all gastrointestinal cancers, etc.

*The state of the prior art and the predictability or lack thereof in the art*

For instance, the state of the prior art is that cancer therapy remains highly unpredictable. The various types of cancers have different causative agents, involve different cellular mechanisms, and consequently, differ in treatment protocol. It is known (see Golub et al., Science, Vol. 286, October 15, 1999, pages 531-537) that the challenge of cancer treatment has been to target specific therapies to pathogenetically distinct tumor types, to maximize efficacy and minimize toxicity. Cancer classification has been based primarily on morphological appearance of the tumor and that tumors with similar histopathological appearance can follow significantly different clinical courses and show different responses to therapy (Golub et al., Science, Vol. 286, October 15, 1999, pages 531-537). There is no absolute predictability even in view of the seemingly high level of skill in the art. The existence of these obstacles establishes that the contemporary knowledge in the art would prevent one of ordinary skill in the art from accepting any therapeutic regimen on its face.

*The amount of direction or guidance present and the presence or absence of working examples*

The only direction or guidance present in the instant specification is found on pages 101-104 for testing the compounds.

*The breadth of the claims*

The breadth of the claims is the treatment of all diseases/disorders or conditions mediated by prostaglandin.

*The quantity of experimentation needed*

The nature of the pharmaceutical arts is that it involves screening in vitro and in vivo to determine which compounds exhibit the desired pharmacological activities for which susceptible neoplasm. The quantity of experimentation needed would be undue when faced with the lack of direction and guidance present in the instant specification in regards to testing of all of the various diseases/disorders in instant dependent claim 26 and when faced with the unpredictability of, for example, the cancer therapy art.

***The level of the skill in the art***

Even though the level of skill in the cancer therapy art, for example, is very high, based on the unpredictable nature of the invention and state of the prior art and lack of guidance and direction for all of the various diseases/disorders in instant dependent claim 26, one skilled in the art could not use the claimed invention without undue experimentation.

***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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Claims 13-27 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-5 of copending Application No. 09/977,761. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant claimed method of using the products of the instant formula is generically embraced by the methods found in 09/977,761. See, specifically, instant claim 27; and claims 1 and 5 in 09/977,761.

The indiscriminate selection of “some” among “many” is *prima facie* obvious, *In re Lemin*, 141 USPQ 814 (1964). The motivation to make the claimed compounds derives from the expectation that structurally similar compounds would possess similar activity (e.g., treating rheumatoid arthritis).

One skilled in the art would thus be motivated to administer products embraced by 09/977,761 for the methods claimed in

09/977,761 to arrive at the instant claimed invention with the expectation of treating diseases/disorders such as pain and rheumatoid arthritis. The instant claimed invention would have been suggested and therefore, obvious to one skilled in the art. A strong case of *prima facie* obviousness has been established.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laura L. Stockton whose telephone number is (571) 272-0710. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 6:15 am to 2:45 pm. If the examiner is out of the Office, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph McKane, can be reached on (571) 272-0699.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

The Official fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.



Laura L. Stockton, Ph.D.

Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 1626, Group 1620  
Technology Center 1600

January 24, 2005